88604

21.3100

S/078/61/006/002/008/017
B017/B054

AUTHORS: Chernyayev, I. I., Golovnya, V. A., Ellert, G. V.

TITLE: Synthesis of Compounds of the Type $Me_3^+[(UO_2)_2(OH)(CO_3)_3(H_2O)_5]$

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1961, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 386 - 393

TEXT: By potentiometric titration of solutions of ammonium uranyl tricarbonate with Hydrochloric acid and uranyl nitrate, the authors proved the existence of complex compounds with a molar ratio of

$U : CO_3 = 1 : 2.5$, 1 : 2.0, 1 : 1.5, and 1 : 1.

$(NH_4)_3[(UO_2)_2(OH)(CO_3)_3(H_2O)_5]$ and the following salts of this compound were synthesized: $Ag_3[(UO_2)_2(OH)(CO_3)_3(H_2O)_5]$, $Tl_3[(UO_2)_2(OH)(CO_3)_3(H_2O)$ and $Ba_3[(UO_2)_2(OH)(CO_3)_3(H_2O)_5]_2 \cdot 4H_2O$. Fig. 1 shows the potentiometric

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Synthesis of Compounds of the Type $Me_3^+[(UO_2)_2(OH)(CO_3)_3(H_2O)_5]$

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titration curve of a 0.02 molar solution of ammonium uranyl tricarbonate with 0.1 molar hydrochloric acid, and Fig. 2 the potentiometric titration curve with uranyl nitrate. All these compounds are decomposable with acids. The ammonium compound is soluble in solutions of alkali carbonates or ammonium with formation of complexes of the type $Me_4[UO_2(CO_3)_3]$. X-ray studies confirmed the existence of these compounds. X-ray pictures are given in Fig. 6, intensities and lattice spacings (d) in Tables 5 (ammonium compound), 6 (barium compound), and 7 (thallium compound). The principal results of this investigation were reported to the 2nd International UNO Conference on the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy. There are 7 figures, 6 tables, and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov, Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: November 14, 1959

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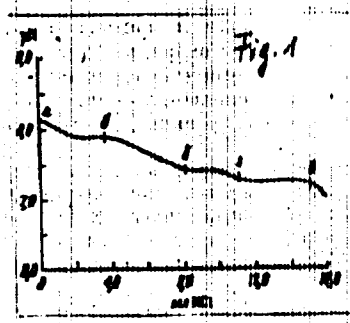

Fig. 1

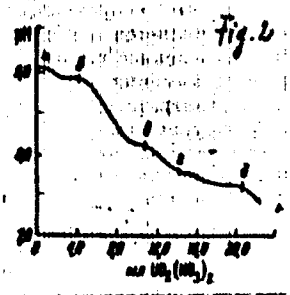

Fig. 2

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Таблица 5

I	d	I	d	I	d	I	d
1	6,61	3	1,70	2	2,51	1	1,20
2	6,17	1	1,66	1	2,39	1	1,16
2	5,69	1	1,61	3	2,31	1	1,12
2	5,35	1	1,54	1	2,17	1	1,093
3	4,53	1	1,52	3	2,06	1	1,065
3	4,12	1	1,47	1	2,01	1	1,024
2	4,01	1	1,44	2	1,95	1	1,002
1	3,62	1	1,38	1	1,89	1	0,977
1	3,35	1	1,36	1	1,86	1	0,955
3	3,19	1	1,32	1	1,86	1	0,932
3	2,89	1	1,28	2	1,76	1	0,909
1	2,79	1	1,23			1	0,874

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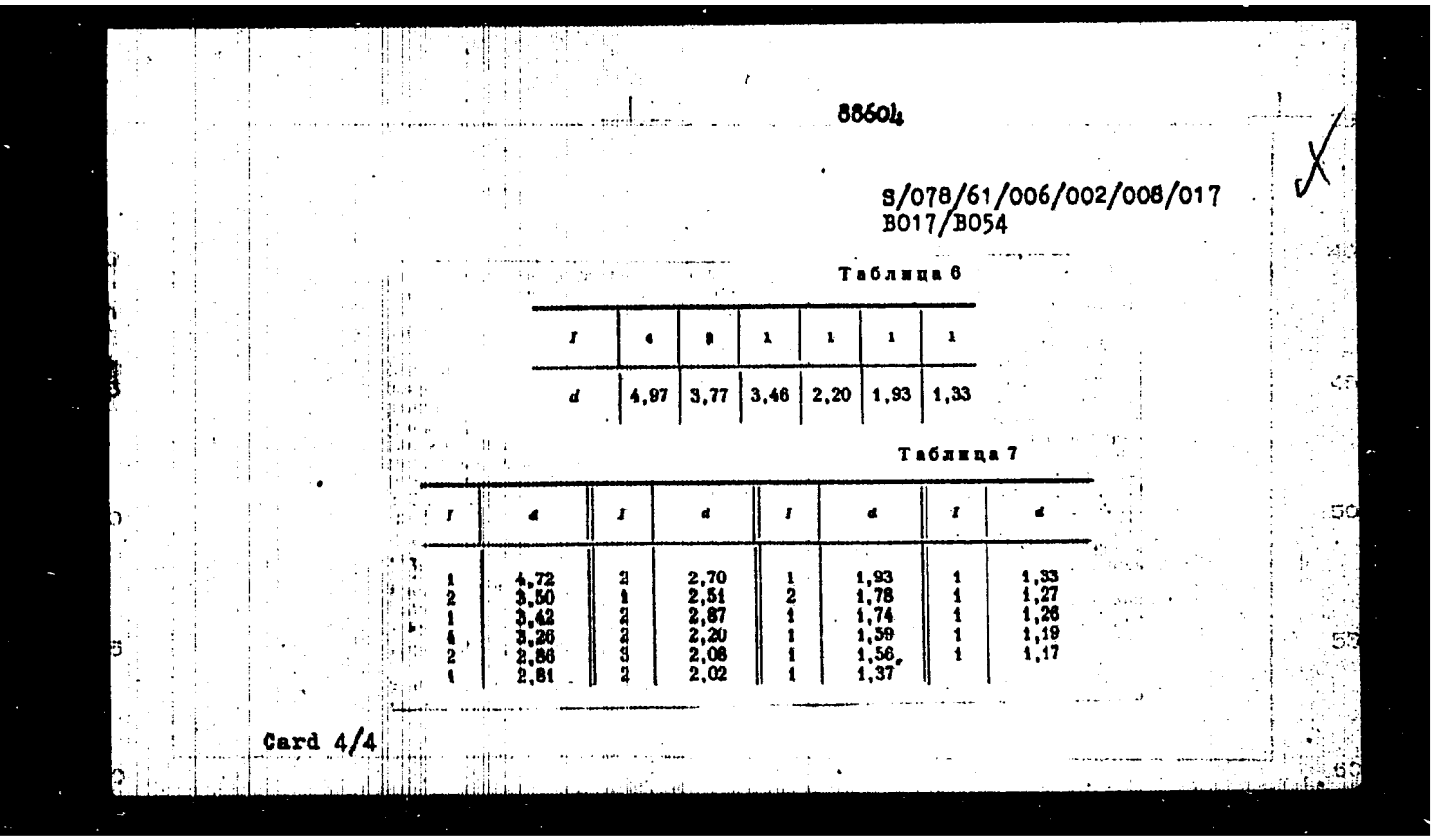

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Таблица 6

I	4	3	1	1	1	1
d	4,97	3,77	3,46	2,20	1,93	1,33

Таблица 7

I	d	I	d	I	d	I	d
1	4,72	3	2,70	1	1,93	1	1,33
2	3,50	1	2,51	2	1,78	1	1,27
1	3,42	2	2,37	1	1,74	1	1,26
4	3,26	3	2,20	1	1,59	1	1,19
2	2,86	3	2,06	1	1,56	1	1,17
1	2,81	2	2,02	1	1,37		

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88605

S/078/61/006/002/009/017
B017/B054

5.3700

AUTHORS: Chernyayev, I. I., Golovnya, V. A., Molodkin, A. K.

TITLE: Ammonium Thorium Pentacarbonate

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1961, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 394 - 399

TEXT: The authors studied the synthesis and some properties of ammonium thorium pentacarbonate $(NH_4)_6Th(CO_3)_5 \cdot H_2O$. The existence of this compound was confirmed by ion exchange reactions with thallium, hexammine cobalt chloride, and guanidine. The following compounds were formed: $Tl_6Th(CO_3)_5 \cdot H_2O$, $[Co(NH_3)_6]_2Th(CO_3)_5(3+m)H_2O$, and $(CN_3H_6)_3(NH_4)_3Th(CO_3)_5 \cdot 3H_2O$. The compound $(NH_4)_6Th(CO_3)_5 \cdot 3H_2O$ is very unstable, and decomposes in air yielding ammonia, carbon dioxide, and water. The composition of this compound after one week of storing in air is given in a table. The stability of thorium pentacarbonate complexes of the type $Me_6Th(CO_3)_6 \cdot nH_2O$

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Ammonium Thorium Pentacarbonate

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depends on the kind of cations, and has the following order:
$[(NH_4)_6]^{6+} < [Co(NH_3)_6]^{6+} < [(CN_3H_6)_3(NH_4)_3]^{6+} < Tl_6^{6+}$.
Ammonium thorium pentacarbonate is soluble in water with simultaneous hydrolysis. In mineral acids, it decomposes and yields CO_2. The compound is soluble in saturated alkali carbonate solutions, ammonia, guanidine, and alkaline metal halide solutions. This effect indicates the possibility of an existence of higher thorium carbonate complexes or carbonate compounds of polymeric character. Ammonium thorium pentacarbonate is insoluble in organic solvents such as ethanol, ethyl ether, acetone, benzene, toluene, etc. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 42 references: 13 Soviet, 6 US, 12 German, 5 British, 1 Italian, 3 French, and 1 Indian.

SUBMITTED: December 3, 1959

Card 2/2

S/078/61/006/003/007/022
B121/B208

AUTHORS: Chernyayev, I. I., Golovnya, V. A., Shchelokov, R. N.

TITLE: Complexes of aquo-carbonato-oxalate compounds of uranyl

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 6, no. 3, 1961, 549-556

TEXT: The chemical behavior of carbonates and oxalates of uranyl was discussed, and the possible exchange reactions of the oxalate ion for the carbonate ion were outlined. Potentiometric titration of uranyl oxalate solutions with alkali- and ammonium carbonate solutions disclosed that the displacement of the oxalate ion by the carbonate ion takes place gradually under the formation of mixed carbonato-oxalate compounds of uranyl as intermediates. Mixed carbonato-oxalate compounds with molar ratios of the components of 1 : 1 and 2 : 1 were produced. Ammonium, sodium, potassium, and barium compounds of the carbonato-oxalate complex of uranyl were synthesized, and their chemical and physical properties studied.
$(NH_4)_2[UO_2(CO_3)(C_2O_4)(H_2O)_2]$ is obtained by dissolving uranyl oxalate in 10% ammonium carbonate solution. The complex is precipitated with 5-6 times

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Complexes of ...

the amount of alcohol and ether. The resultant compound is a fine-crystalline yellow powder, easily soluble in water, which in solid state partly decomposes in the air. Its solubility is 21.0 referred to uranium, and 43.2 wt% referred to the salt at 20 - 23°C. $Na_2[UO_2(CO_3)(C_2O_4)(H_2O)_2]\cdot H_2O$ was obtained by slow addition of a 10% sodium carbonate solution to uranyl oxalate under thorough mixing up to a molar ratio of the components of 1 : 1. The compound was precipitated with a six-fold excess of alcohol. This compound is unstable when stored, and decomposes on exposure to light to give dark reaction products. $K_2[UO_2(CO_3)(C_2O_4)(H_2O)_2]$ was produced in a similar way. This compound is easily soluble in water, and gives a yellow-green solution. By determining the pH and the molecular electrical conductivity, these compounds were found to dissociate in water into 3 ions. $Ba[UO_2(CO_3)(C_2O_4)(H_2O)_2]$ was obtained by reacting $(NH_4)_2[UO_2(CO_3)(C_2O_4)(H_2O)_2]$ with a barium chloride solution and by subsequent precipitation of the compound with alcohol and ether. The compound crystallizes as a fine-crystalline, light yellow powder, and is soluble in water to a very low extent. The resultant salts of diaquo-carbonato-oxalate compounds of uranyl are to

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Complexes of ...

be regarded as derivatives of the transition type between aquo-carbonate and aquo-oxalate compounds of uranyl. A relation was established between the genetic series of carbonate, oxalate, and sulfate compounds of uranyl. There are 6 tables and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov, Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: February 8, 1960

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S/078/61/006/003/009/022
B121/B208

AUTHORS: Golovnya, V. A., Bolotova, G. T.

TITLE: Sulfate compounds of tetravalent uranium

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 6, no. 3, 1961, 566-574

TEXT: The complex compounds of tetravalent uranium with oxygen-containing addenda, especially sulfate ion, and with neutral addenda, such as water, urea, and acetamide, were synthesized, and the isolated were compounds studied by chemical and thermographical analyses. New complex compounds of tetravalent uranium with different numbers of sulfate addenda were obtained. Thiourea dioxide was used to reduce U(IV). Thiourea dioxide reacts very quickly with uranyl salts in neutral and alkaline solutions, particularly on heating. The reduction process follows the equation

$$UO_2^{2+} + (NH_2)_2CSO_2 + H_2O \rightarrow U^{IV} + SO_3^{2-} + (NH_2)_2CO.$$

In a strongly acid medium, thiourea dioxide does not react as a reducing

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Sulfate compounds of ...

agent, but as an addendum to form $UO_2SO_4(NH_2)_2CSO_2 \cdot H_2O$. $U(SO_4)_2 \cdot 4H_2O$ was synthesized from sulfuric acid solutions with a content of 7 - 10% H_2SO_4. From weakly acid solutions and at low temperatures, also $U(SO_4)_2 \cdot 8H_2O$ is formed. A thermogram of $[U(SO_4)_2 \cdot 4H_2O] \cdot 4H_2O$ was taken. The following sulfate complex compounds of tetravalent uranium were synthesized from sulfuric acid solutions of different acidity and with an excess of sulfate ion: $(NH_4)_4[U(SO_4)_4]$, $(NH_4)_4[U(SO_4)_4] \cdot 3H_2O$, $Na_4[U(SO_4)_4] \cdot 6H_2O$, $K_4[U(SO_4)_4] \cdot 2H_2O$, $Rb_4[U(SO_4)_4] \cdot 2H_2O$. Compound $(NH_4)_4[U(SO_4)_4]$ crystallizes in quadrangular, nearly square platelets. It is completely dissociated in aqueous solutions, and hydrolysis occurs on dilution under precipitation of basic uranium (IV) sulfate. Dark-green prismatic crystals with the composition $(NH_4)_4[U(SO_4)_4] \cdot 3H_2O$ are obtained from concentrated solutions. The three water molecules may be split off at 70°C. Compound

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Sulfate compounds of ...

$Na_4[U(SO_4)_4] \cdot 6H_2O$ crystallizes in fine filamentous crystals which are easily hydrolyzable when dissolved in water. A thermogram of the compound was taken. Compounds $K_4[U(SO_4)_4] \cdot 2H_2O$ and $Rb[U(SO_4)_4] \cdot 2H_2O$ crystallize in the form of large rhombic crystals by slow evaporation of the solutions. Unlike sodium and ammonium salts, they are sparingly soluble in water and sulfuric acid. Thermographical analyses of the alkali-metal tetrasulfate compounds of uranium show that the water in these compounds may be completely split off on heating to elevated temperatures. The water in $Na_4[U(SO_4)_4] \cdot 6H_2O$ is completely split off at 200 - 210°C, that in $K_4[U(SO_4)_4] \cdot 2H_2O$ at 120 - 180°C, and that in $Rb[U(SO_4)_4] \cdot 2H_2O$ at 180°C. Some compounds of tetravalent uranium with less than four sulfate groups were synthesized: $K_2[U(SO_4)_3 \cdot 2H_2O]$, $Cs_2[U(SO_4)_3 \cdot 2H_2O]$, and $Na_6[U(SO_4)_7 \cdot 2H_2O] \cdot 2H_2O$. The sodium compound is obtained in the form of prismatic, light green crystals by considerable acidification of a solution containing 2 - 4% uranium and 10% Na_2SO_4. Thermographical analysis disclosed that two molecules of

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water are split off at 140 - 150°C, and the remaining two water molecules at 220°C. This indicates that two water molecules appear as an addendum in the inner sphere of the complex. The sulfate compounds of uranium with urea and acetamide were synthesized: compound $[U(SO_4)_2 \cdot 4CO(NH_2)_2] \cdot 4H_2O$ crystallized in the form of light green, needle-shaped crystals. Compound $[U(SO_4)_2 \cdot 4CO(NH_2)_2]$ was obtained in light green, prismatic crystals. The urea compounds are easily soluble in urea solutions, presumably by inclusion of additional urea molecules into the inner sphere of the complex and displacement of the sulfate addenda. Uranium (IV)-disulfate complex compounds with more than four molecules of urea could not be isolated. Compound $[U(SO_4)_2 \cdot 4CH_3CONH_2]$ crystallized in the form of light green crystals on saturation of the molten acetamide with $U(SO_4)_2 \cdot 4H_2O$. Furthermore, the compounds $(NH_4)_8[U(SO_4)_6] \cdot 3H_2O$ (light green crystals), and $(NH_4)_6[U(SO_4)_5] \cdot 4H_2O$ (dark green prismatic crystals) were synthesized. There are 8 figures, 6 tables, and 25 references: 9 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: February 8, 1960

Card 4/4

GOLOVNYA, V.A.; POSPELOVA, L.A.

Synthesis of complex sulfate compounds of tetravalent cerium. Zhur. neorg. khim. 6 no.3:636-640 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N. S. Kurnakova AN SSSR.
(Cerium compounds)

21336
S/078/61/006/004/007/018
B121/B216

21.3100

AUTHORS: Chernyayev, I. I., Golovnya, V. A., and Ellert, G. V.

TITLE: The complex nature of peroxy-uranyl compounds

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 6, no. 4, 1961, 790-798

TEXT: The present work systematizes the peroxy-uranyl compounds, so-called peruranates, in the light of the coordination theory. A survey is given of the publications on peroxy-uranyl compounds, among others, by Ye. V. Komarov et al. The peroxy-uranyl compounds are regarded as complex compounds in which the peroxy group $(OO)^{2-}$ occupies a ligand position. According to its displacement power, the peroxy group takes the following position in the ligand series of uranium(VI) complexes: $CO_3^{2-} > O^{2-} > OO^{2-} > OH^- > F > C_2O_4^{2-}$, etc. The peroxy complexes of uranyl which have been synthetized are listed in Table 2. Six types of peroxy complexes of uranyl were suggested: An analogy was found to exist between the properties of peroxy uranyl complexes and uranyl carbonate complexes.

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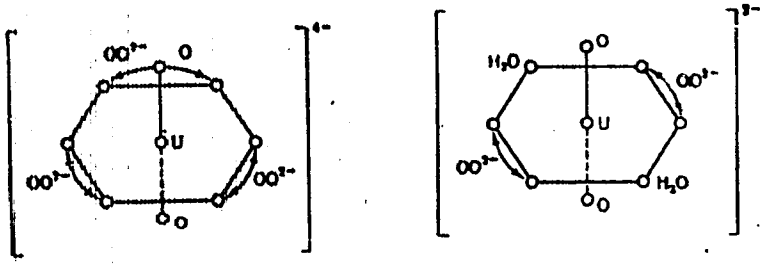
The complex nature of peroxy-uranyl ...

The following formulas were suggested for the aquo-peroxy-uranyl compounds of the hexaacido-, tetraacido- and pentaacido types:



Card 2/8

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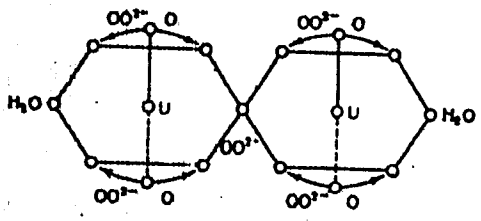
B121/B216

The complex nature of peroxy-uranyl ...



The most readily accessible of the peroxy compounds is the triperoxy-uranyl complex. This complex contains the maximum number of coordinate peroxy groups. A study of the solubility of sodium triperoxy-uranyl in NaOH and HNO_3 at 25°C showed that the solubility increases with an increase in the acidity of the solution and decreases with increasing alkalinity or with increasing concentrations of $NaNO_3$ and CH_3COONa

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The complex nature of peroxy-uranyl ...

(Figs. 6, 7, 8). A potassium triperoxy-uranyl hydrate $K_4[UO_2(OO)_3].xH_2O$ crystallizes from solution in the form of greenish-yellow octahedral crystals. This compound is less stable than the corresponding sodium or ammonium compounds. The octahydrate of rubidium triperoxy-uranyl $Rb_4[UO_2(OO)_3].8\ H_2O$ forms green lenticular crystals. Guanidinium triperoxy-uranyl $(CN_3H_6)_4[UO_2(OO)_3]$ is the most stable peroxy complex compound. The corresponding calcium- and barium salts $M_2^{2+}[UO_2(OO)_3].x\ H_2O$ were obtained by exchange reaction between potassium triperoxy uranyl and soluble calcium and barium salts. There are 8 figures, 2 tables, and 24 references: 11 Soviet-bloc and 13 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov, Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: March 4, 1961

Card 4/8

GOLOVNYA, V.A.; KOKH, L.A.; SOKOL, S.K.

Some reactions in $[Co(C_2O_4)_3]^{3-}$ ion deavage. Zhur. neorg. khim. 6 no.7:1552-1558 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Cobalt compounds)

GOLOVNYA, V.A.; POSPELOVA, L.A.

Determination of refraction values for cerium sulfate compounds. Zhur. neorg. khim. 6 no.7:1574-1581 Jl '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Cerium sulfate)

GOLOVNYA, V.A.; KOKH, L.A.

Nitritocarbanate complex compounds of Co^{III} hexacid-type.
Zhur.neorg.khim. 6 no.8:1774-1780 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Cobalt compounds)

GOLOVNYA, V.A.; BOLOTOVA, G.T.

Reducing properties of thiourea dioxide and its degradation products.
Zhur.neorg.khim. 6 no.10:2254-2262 O '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Urea) (Reduction)

GOLOVNIA, V.A.; BOLDYREVA, G.T.

Complex carbonate compounds of uranium (IV). Zhur.neorg.khim. 6 no.11:2451-2457 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Uranium compounds) (Carbonates)

GOLOVNYA, V.A.; BOLOTOVA, G.T.

Complex carbonate-oxalate compounds of uranium (IV). Zhur. neorg.khim. 6 no.11:2493-2495 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Uranium compounds)

BELOVA, V.I.; SYRKIN, Ya.K.; GOLOVNYA, V.A.; NI TSZYA-TSZYAN' [Ni Chia-Chien]

Magnetic susceptibility of compounds of platinum with nitriles. Zhur.neorg.khim. 7 no.3:479-481 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S.Kurnakova AN SSSR.
(Platinum compounds---Magnetic properties) (Nitriles)

GOLOVNYA, V.A.; KOKH, L.A.; SOKOL, S.K.

Synthesis of cobalt (III) trans-diaminodicarbonates. Zhur.neorg. khim. 7 no.12:2693-2698 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S. Kurnakova AN SSSR.

(Cobalt compounds)

GOLOVNYA, V.A.; SHUBOCHKIN, L.K.

Acetofluoride pentacid-type complex compounds of uranyl. Zhur.-neorg.khim. 8 no.2:290-294 F '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S.Kurnakova AN SSSR.

(Uranyl compounds)

GOLOVNYA, V.A.; SHUMOCHKIN, L.K.

Complex nature of uranyl acetates. Zhur.neorg.khim. 8 no.5:1116-1121 My '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni Kurnakova AN SSSR.

(Uranyl acetates)

GOLOVNYA, V.A.; IVANOVA, O.M.

Complex formate compounds of thorium. Zhur. neorg. khim. 8 no.11:2462-2467 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S. Kurnakova AN SSSR.

GOLOVNYA, V.A., prof.

Complex compounds. Priroda 52 no.6:42-47 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S.Kurnakova AN SSSR, Moskva.

(Complex compounds)

AVTOKRATOVA, T.D.; ADRIANOVA, O.N.; BABAYEVA, A.V.; BELOVA, V.I.; GOLOVNYA, V.A.; DERBISHER, G.V.; MAYOROVA, A.G.; MURAVEYSKAYA, G.S.; NAZAROVA, L.A.; NOVOZHENYUK, Z.M.; ORLOVA, V.S.; USHAKOVA, N.I.; FEDOROV, I.A.; FILIMONOVA, V.N.; SHENDERETSKAYA, Ye.V.; SHUBOCHKINA, Ye.F.; KHANANOVA, E.Ya.; CHERNYAYEV, I.I., akademik, otv. red.

[Synthesis of complex compounds of platinum group metals; a handbook] Sintez kompleksnykh soedinenii metallov platinovoi gruppy; spravochnik. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 338 p. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii. 2. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN SSSR (for all except Chernyayev).

GOLOVNYA, V.A., doktor khim. nauk; ELLERT, G.V., kand. khim. nauk; SHUSHCHKIN, L.K., kand. khim. nauk; SHCHELOKOV. R.N., kand. khim. nauk; TSAPKINA, I.V., kand. khim. nauk; TRAGGEYM, Ye.N., kand. khim. nauk; MAKAROV, V.P., doktor khim. nau, [deceased]; MIKHANOVA, Z.V.; DYATKINA, M.Ye., doktor khim. nauk; MIKHAYLOV, Yu.N.; TSAPKIN, V.V., kand. khim. nauk; BOLOTOVA, G.T., kand. khim. nauk; CHERNYAYEV, V.A., doktor khim. nauk; KORCHEMNAYA, Ye.K., red.

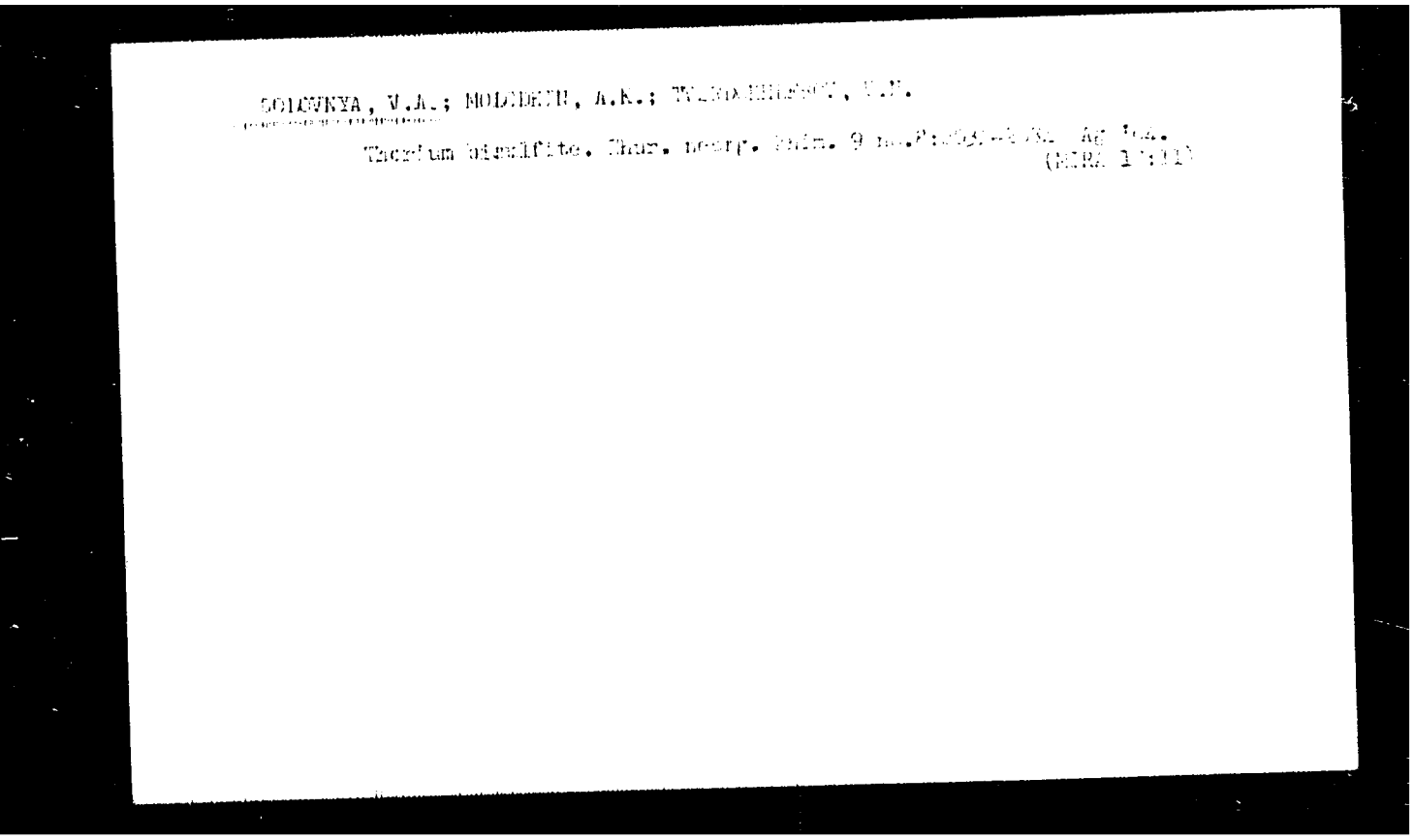
[Complex compounds of uranium] Kompleksnye soedineniia urana. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 488 p. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii. 2. Laboratoriya khimii kompleksnykh soyedineniy aktinidov Instituta obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN SSSR (for all except Korchemnaya).

COLOVNYA, V.A.; BOLOTOVA, G.T.

Oxalate and mixed compounds of uranium (IV). Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.2:283-294 F'64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S. Kurnakova AN SSSR.

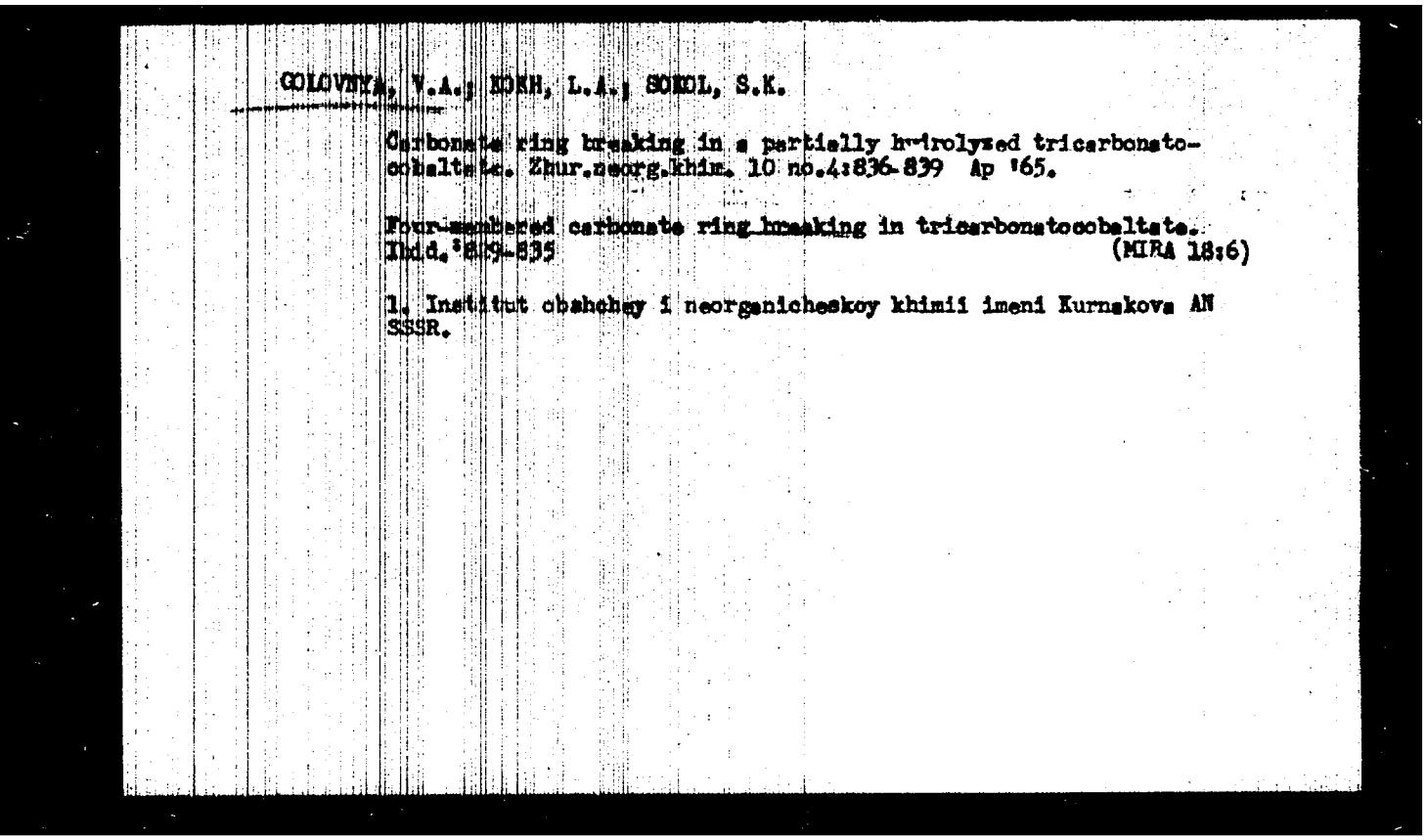


SOLOVKYA, V.A.; MOLDENH, A.K.; [illegible]

Thorium bisulfite. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 [illegible] Ag '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

CHERNAYEV, I.I.; GOLOVNYA, V.A.; MOLODKIN, A.K.

Remarks on the article by D.I. Riabchikova, M.P. Volynets, V.A. Zarinskii and V.I. Ivanov "High-frequency titration. Report No.7: Thorium carbonate compounds". Zhur. anal. khim. 19 no.8:1036-1037 '64. (MIRA 17:11)



GOLOVNYA, V.A.; ZOKH, L.A.; SOKOL, S.K.

Carbonate ring breaking in a partially hydrolyzed tricarbonatocobaltate. Zhur.neorg.khim. 10 no.4:836-839 Ap '65.

Four-membered carbonate ring breaking in tricarbonatocobaltate. Ibid.:839-835 (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni Kurnakova AN SSSR.

GOLOVNYA, V.A.; IONOVA, Ye.A.

Interaction between titanium tetrachloride and phosphonitrile chloride. Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no.7:1749-1751 Jl '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

GOLOVNYA, V.A.; MOLODKIN, A.K.; TVERDOKHLEBOV, V.N.

Synthesis of thorium tri and "tetra" sulfites. Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no.9:2196-2198 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni Kurnakova AN SSSR.

IONOVA, Ye.A.; GOLOVNYA, V.A.

Titanium tetrachloride compounds with carbamide.
Zhur.neorg.khim. 11 no.1:138-143 Ja '66
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S.Kurnakova AN SSSR. Submitted April 6, 1965.

GOLOVNYA, V.D. [Holovnia, V.D.]

Use of bulked loop yarn in the manufacture of knit goods. Leh.prom. no.1:60-65 Ja-Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

GOLOVNYA, V.D. [Holovnia, V.D.]

Use of bulk loop [illegible] in the manufacture of fabrics. Leh. prom. no.2:66-69 Ap-[illegible] '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke iskusstvennogo i sinteticheskogo volokna.
(Textile fabrics) (Yarn)

GOLOVNYA, V.D.

Manufacture of high-bulk loop yarns. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekh. tekst. prom. no.4:22-28 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke iskusstvennykh i sinteticheskikh volokon.

GOLOVNIA, V.D.

Device for obtaining bulk loop yarn. Tekst.prom. 23 no.5:14-16 My '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey ob"yemnykh nitey Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta po pererabotke iskusstvennogo i sinteticheskogo volokna.
(Textile fibers, Synthetic) (Spinning machinery)

GOLOVNYA, V.D. [Holovnia, V.D.]; DUDIA, Ye.F. [Dudy's, Ye.F.]; BIKIANOV, A.V.

Some characteristics of bulked yarns. Tekst.prom. no.1: 10-12 Ja-Mr. '64. (MIRA 19:1)

KOZIN, A.I.; TRUNOV, A.F.; SOVENKO, P.S.; YEGOROVA, Ye.I.; AKATNOV, I.N.; KOKUSHEV, V.I.; PANASENKO, L.I.; KATS, A.R.; AKSENOV, T.Ye.; LYUBIN, S.G.; SOSNER, S.Ye.; RYABININ, M.M.; MEL'NIKOV, P.N.; KLYUSHINA, L.T.; KUTUZOVA, M.G.; GOLOVNYA, V.S.; IVANOV, A.P.; SIMEV, I.I.

I.A. Danilov; obituary. Muk.-elev. prom. 26 no. 12:26 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Danilov, Ivan Aleksandrovich, d. 1960)

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24.6810

68606

~~21(8)~~ S/020/60/130/05/015/061

AUTHORS: Rutkevich, N. Ya., Golovnya, V. Ya., B013/B014
Val'ter, A. K., Academician of the AS UkrSSR, Klyucharev, A. P.

TITLE: Angular Distribution of 5.45-Mev Protons Scattered Elastically by Nickel-, Copper-, and Cobalt Isotopes

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol 130, Nr 5, pp 1008-1011 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper describes the determination of this angular distribution with initial proton energies of 5.45 Mev, which is below the potential threshold of the target nuclei by about 1.5 Mev. The protons accelerated to 5.45 Mev by a linac travel through a magnetic analyzer with a deflection of 24°, a system of collimating diaphragms, and incide upon a target made of a thin foil, which had been put in a vacuum chamber. The scattered protons were then recorded by photographic plates which were arranged at angles of from 20° to 160° with respect to the incident beam. Nuclear emulsions of the type K NIKFI with a layer thickness of 100 μ were used. Figure 1 illustrates the geometrical arrangement of the experiment. Table 1 gives the

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Angular Distribution of 5.45-Mev Protons Scattered Elastically by Nickel-, Copper-, and Cobalt Isotopes

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composition and thickness of the metallic foils which served as targets. The electron flux was measured by means of a beam catcher with a current integrator. Figure 2 shows the energy distribution of protons scattered by Ni^{62} at 140^{0}. The group of elastically scattered protons can be separated reliably from the nonelastically scattered protons. The half-width of the maximum corresponding to the elastically scattered protons is $\pm$ 100 kev. The non-monochromaticity of the primary protons is thus $\pm$ 100 kev at most. The first energy level is above 1 Mev for all even-even nickel isotopes. Co^{59} has its first level at 1.1 Mev and Cu^{65} at 0.77 Mev. The energy spectra of protons scattered by these nuclei indicated the existence of isolated elastic groups. In all cases, the elastically scattered protons could be separated reliably from the total spectrum. Figure 3A shows the angular distribution of protons elastically scattered by cobalt and the isotopes of nickel and copper. Measurements made by various methods (scintillation crystal

Angular Distribution of 5.45-Mev Protons Scattered Elastically by Nickel-, Copper-, and Cobalt Isotopes

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with photomultiplier, photographic camera) yield consistent results. Figure 3B illustrates the angular distribution for a summation of the experimental data, for the three nickel isotopes under consideration, and for naturally-occurring nickel. Figure 4 shows the angular distribution of protons elastically scattered by the nuclei Ni^{58}, Ni^{60}, and Ni^{62}. The height of the maximum and the depth of the minimum are different, and the position of the minimum is markedly shifted toward smaller angles with increasing mass number of the scatterer. The angular distribution of protons scattered by copper and cobalt is qualitatively equal, but at large angles it differs noticeably from the scattering by nickel isotopes. The angular distribution of protons elastically scattered by Cu^{63} is qualitatively similar to that for Cu^{65}. The addition of two neutrons to the nucleus changes scattering as a function of the angle only to a small extent. This is also indicated by results obtained by the authors for nickel, which are, however, insufficient for general conclusions. It is therefore

Angular Distribution of 5.45-Mev Protons Scattered Elastically by Nickel-, Copper-, and Cobalt Isotopes

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necessary to carry out further experiments on elastic scattering by various nuclei. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 10 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk USSR (Institute of Physics and Technology of the Academy of Sciences of the UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: August 13, 1959

Card 4/4

GOLOVNYA, V.Ya.; ZALYUBOVSKIY, I.I.; SHILYAYEV, B.A.

Sensitive current integrator. Prib. i tekh. eksp. 6 no.1:99-101 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN USSR.
(Pulse techniques (Electronics))

GOLOVEYA, V.Ya.; KLYUCHAREV, A.P.; SHILYAYEV, B.A.

Elastic scattering of 5.45 mev. protons on zirconium nuclei. Zhur. eksp.i teor.fiz. 41 no.1:32-34 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN Ukrainskoy SSR.
(Protons--Scattering) (Zirconium)

ACCESSION NR: AR4020778 S/0271/64/000/002/B020/B020

SOURCE: RZh. Avtomat., telemekh. i vy*chislitel. tekhnika, Abs. 2B130

AUTHOR: Zaika, N. D.; Golovnya, V. Ya.

TITLE: Amplitude integral-differential discriminator

CITED SOURCE: Tr. 5-y Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii po yadern. radio-elektronike. T. 2. Ch. 1. M., Gosatomizdat, 1963, 182-187

TOPIC TAGS: amplitude integral-differential discriminator, discriminator, amplitude discriminator, integral discriminator, differential discriminator, nuclear physics instrument, elastic scattering

TRANSLATION: The discriminator discussed is designed to solve various problems in nuclear physics and especially in studies of elastic scattering of charged particles. The basic input and output circuits are described and the technical characteristics of the discriminator are given. The device uses an input of positive pulses of $\geqslant$ 0.2 microsec duration, its discrimination stability over 10 hours of operation is $\leqslant$ 10 mv, the window width of 0.5 volts is linear to

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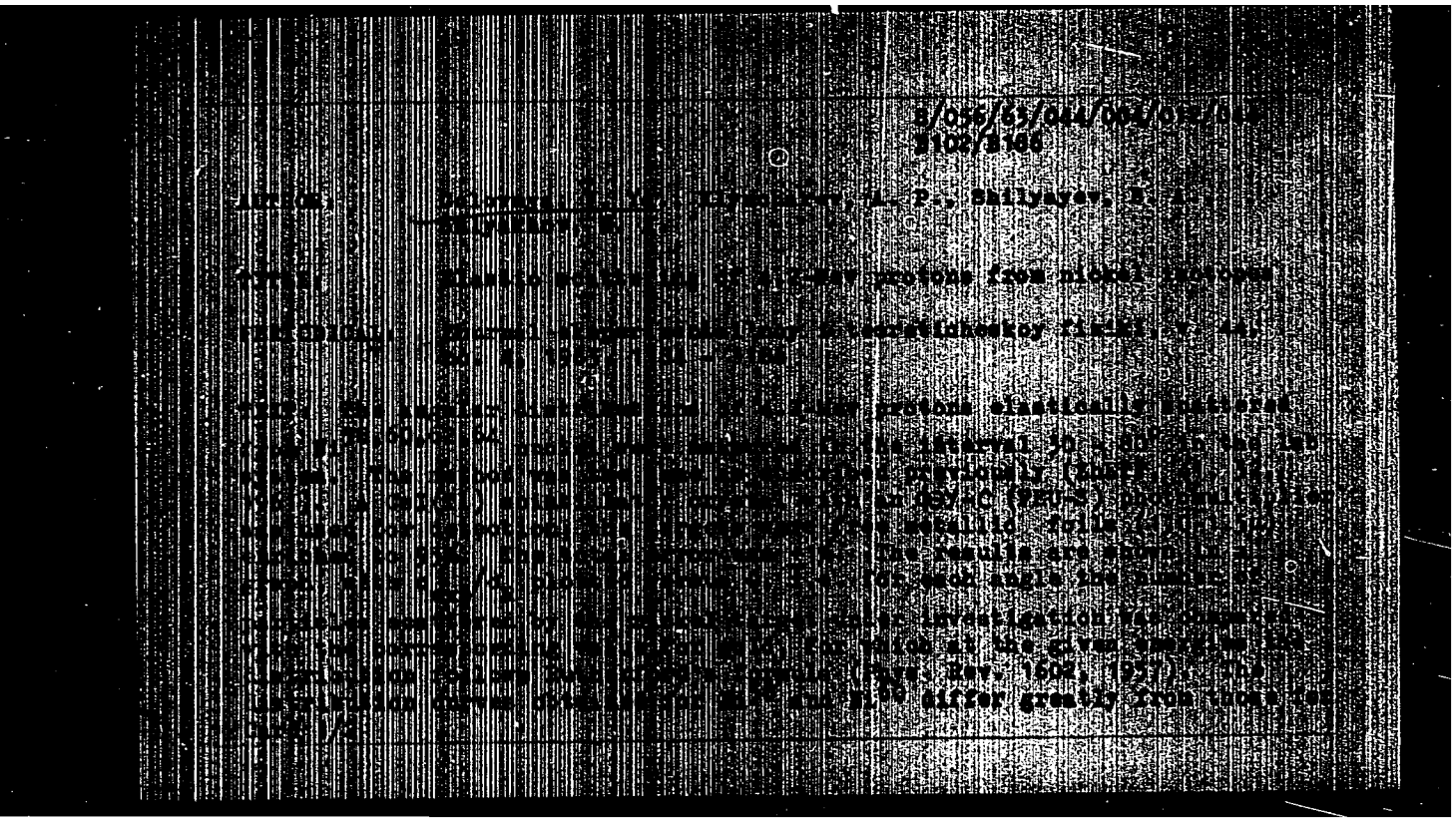
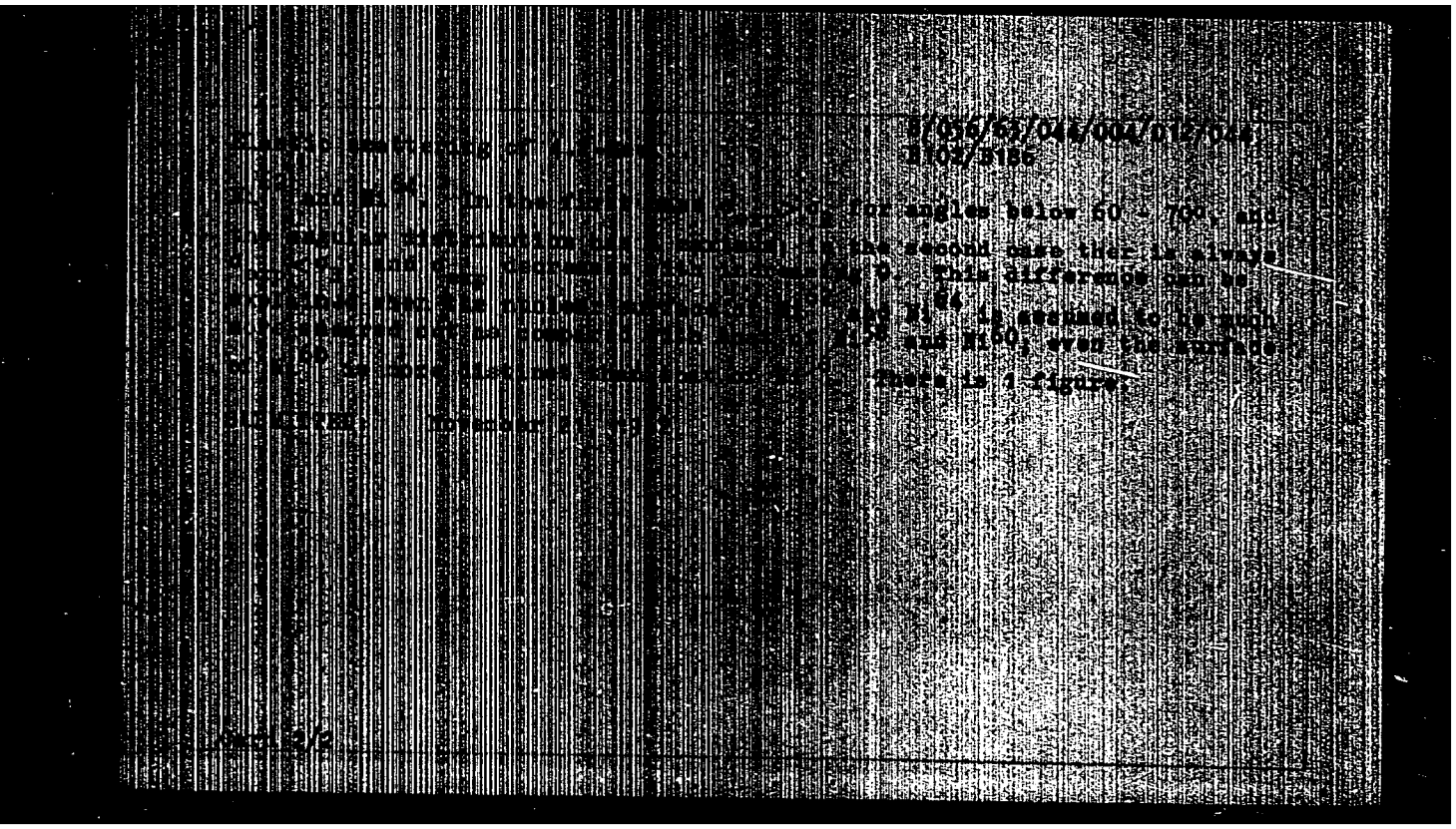
ACCESSION NR: AR4020778

the order of 2%; and resolution with respect to two pulses is ~ 1 microsec. There are 3 integral and 1 differential outputs. Output pulses are positive (of 15 v amplitude and 0.8 microsec duration). A precision pulse-amplitude integrator was used in testing and aligning the discriminator. Power is supplied by a commercial type VS-12 rectifier at 110 ma. Not counting those in power supply, seventeen tubes are used. Orig. art. has 3 figs. and 3 refs. P. M.

DATE ACQ: 03Mar64 SUB CODE: SD, NS ENCL: 00

Card 2/2





GOLOVNYA, V.Ya.; KLYUCHAREV, A.P.; SHILYAYEV, B.A.

Elastic scattering of 3.4 - 4.2 Mev. protons on Ni^{62} and Ni^{64} isotopes. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 45 no.6:1727-1730 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

BANYA, M.L., inzh. (Kiyev); GOLOVNYAK, D.I., inzh. (Kiyev); SUPRUNENKO, A.R., (Kiyev)

Speeding up railroad car circulation on the Kiev Division of the Southwest Railroad. Zhel.dor.transp. 40 no.10:70-71 O '58. (MIRA 11:12)

(Kiev Province--Railroads--Management)

SIVAY, Aleksey Vladimirovich. Prinimali uchastiye: SAPUNOV, S.I., inzh.; SEMENOVA, R.V., inzh.; GOLOVNYAK, L.F., red.; KHOKHANOVSKAYA, T.I., tekhn. red.

[Technological principles of the production and working of metals] Tekhnologicheskie osnovy proizvodstva i obrabotki metallov. Kiev, Izd-vo Kievskogo univ., 1961. 251 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Metallurgy) (Metalwork)

ONISHCHENKO, A.M.; VAS'KO, V.N.; GOLOVNYAK, L.F., red.; KHOKHANOVSKAYA, T.I., tekhn. red.

[Handbook for training in geological mapping] Rukovodstvo k provedeniiu uchebnoi praktiki po geologicheskomu kartirovaniiu. Kiev, Izd-vo Kievskogo univ., 1962. 78 p. (MIRA 16:7)

(Geology--Maps)

MARINICH, Aleksandr Mefodiyevich; GOLOVNYAK, L.F., red.; OKOPNAYA, Ye.D., tekhn. red.

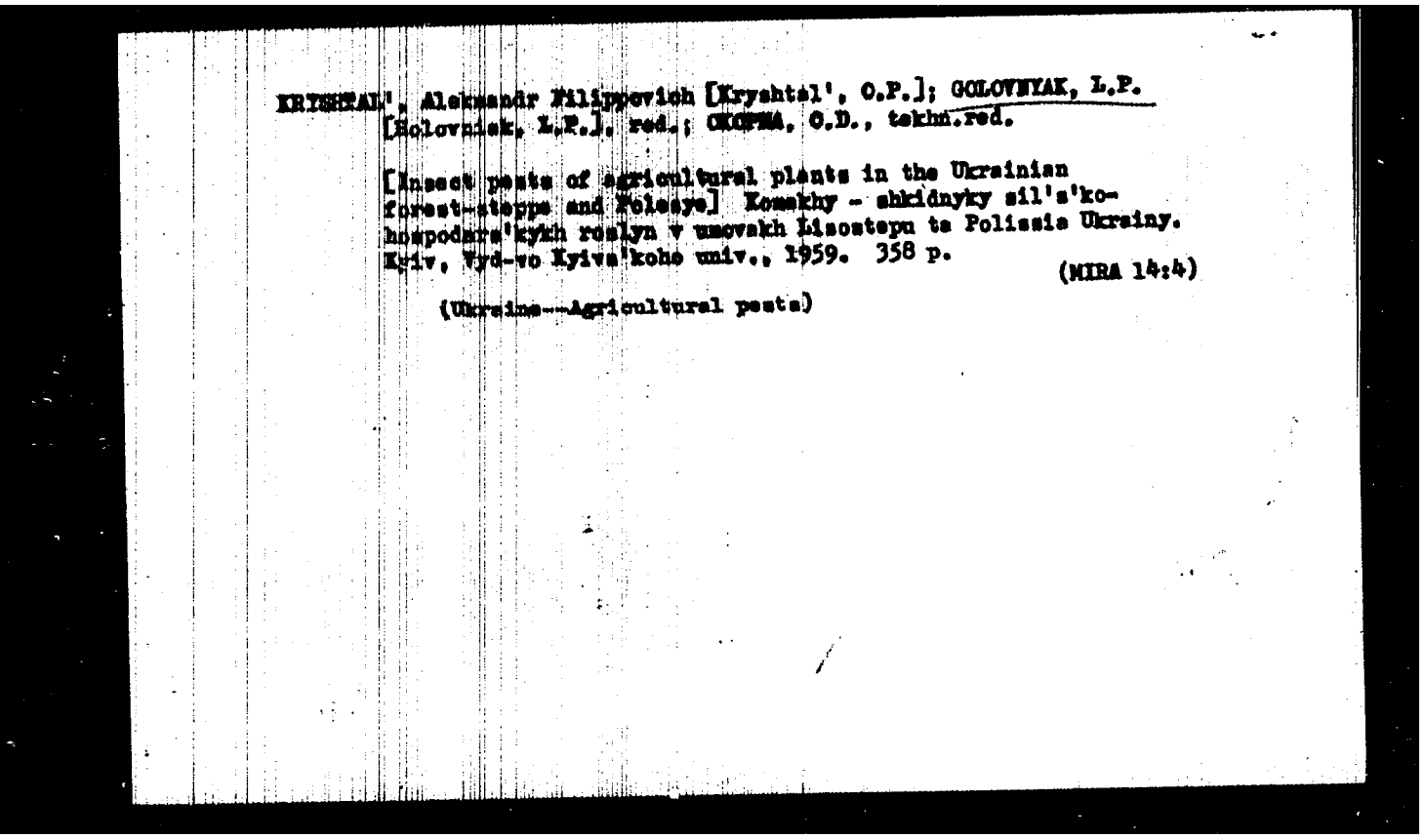
[Geomorphology of southern Polesye] Geomorfologiia IUzhnogo Poles'ia. Kiev, Izd-vo Kievskogo univ. 1963. 250 p. (MIRA 16:8)

(Polesye—Geomorphology)

Golovnyak, L. P.

STOLYARENKO, Vasiliy Pavlovich; UVAROV, V.D., dots., vidp. red.; GOLOVNYAK, L.P., red.; KHOKHANOVSKAYA, T.I. [Khokhanovs'ka, T.I.], tekhn. red.

[Socialist transformation of agriculture in Volyn' Province, 1944-1950] Sotsialistychne peretvorennia sil's'koho hospodarstva na Volyni, 1944-1955 rr. [Kyiv] Vyd-vo Kyivs'koho derzh. univ., 1958. 108 p. (Volyn' Province--Agriculture) (MIRA 11:9)



KRYSHTAL', Aleksandr Filippovich [Kryshtal', O.P.]; GOLOVNYAK, L.P. [Holovniak, L.P.], red.; OKOPNA, O.D., tekhn.red.

[Insect pests of agricultural plants in the Ukrainian forest-steppe and Polesye] Komakhy - shkidnyky sil's'kohospodars'kykh roslyn v umovakh Lisostepu ta Polissia Ukrainy. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Kyivs'koho univ., 1959. 358 p. (MIRA 14:4)

(Ukraine--Agricultural pests)

GRIGOR'YEV, A.M. [Hryhor'iev, A.M.]; KRIVCHENKO, G.O. [Kryvchenko, H.O.], prof. [deceased]; STAROVOITENKO, I.P.; USTINOVA, L.A. [Ustynova, L.A.]; CHUNTULOV, V.T.; GOLOVNYAK, L.P. [Holovnyak, L.P.], red.; KHOKHONOVSKAYA, T.I. [KhoKhonovs'ka, T.I.], tekhn. red.

[Economic and geographical features of the Ukrainian S.S.R.] Ukrains'ka RSR; ekonomiko-geografichna kharakterystyka. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Kyivs'koho univ., 1961. 206 p. (MIRA 14:10)
(Ukraine--Economic geography)

GOLOVNYAK, Yu.D.

KARTASHEV, A.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GOLOVNYAK, Yu.D., inzhener; ZHIZHINA, R.G., inzhener; MAKSIMOVA, N.A., inzhener.

Physicochemical properties of the sediments of the juice of first carbonation in connection with various methods of preliminary defecation. Trudy TSINS no.4:68-91 '56. (MLRA 10:5)
(Sugar industry)

GOLOVNYAK, Yu.D.

KARTASHOV, A.K.; GOLOVNYAK, Yu.D.; ZHIZHINA, R.G.; MAKSIMOVA, N.A.

Effect of centrifugal pumps on the filtration properties of the juice of first carbonation and the concentrated suspension from sefting tanks. Sakh.prom. 30 no.9:9-14 S '56. (MLRA 10:3)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharnoy promyshlennosti.
(Centrifugal pumps) (Sugar industry)

KARTASHOV, A.K.; GOLOVNYAK, Yu.D.

Establishing optimum technical operating conditions for the purification of diffusion juice. Sakh.prom. 30 no.10:8-12 O '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharnoy promyshlennosti.

(Sugar industry)

GOLOVNYAK, Yu.D.

Inaccuracy in the control of the final massecuite crystallization. Sakh.prom.30 no.11:61 N '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharnoy promyshlennosti.
(Sugar industry)

GOLOVNYAK, Yu.D.

KARTASHOV, A.K.; GOLOVNYAK, Yu.D.; MAKSIMOVA, N.A.; ZHIZHINA, R.G.

Total alkalinity of first carbonation juice. Sakh. prom. 32 no.2:15-19 F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharnoy promyshlennosti.
(Sugar manufacture)

GOLOVNYAK, Yu.D.

Effect of process sterility and quality of beet pulp on sugar losses in diffusion (from "Int. Sugar Journal," Sep.-Oct. 1957) Sakh.prom. 32 no.9:63-66 S '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Great Britain--Sugar manufacture)

GOLOVNYAK, Ye.B.

Losses of sucrose during juice purification (from "The International Sugar Journal," Jan. 1957). Sakh. prom. 32 no.3:69-71 Mr '58.
(Sugar manufacture)

GOLOVNYAK, Yu.D.; USKOV, I.A.

Investigating structural and mechanical properties of the concentrated suspension of juice of the first carbonation. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch.tekh. no.3:150-156 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharnoy promyshlennosti. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni T.G.Shevchenko. Kafedra fizicheskoy i kolloidnoy khimii. (Sugar manufacture)

KARTASHOV, A.K.; GOLOVNYAK, Yu.D.; GOPAK, A.K.

Effect of impure pond water used in diffusion on the technological indices of factory operation. Sakh.prom. 33 no.9: 11-14 S '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharnoy promyshlennosti (for Kartashov, Golovnyak). 2. Shpolyanskaya gruppovaya laboratoriya (for Gopak).
(Shpola--Sugar manufacture) (Feed water--Purification)

KARTASHOV, A.K.; GOLOVNYAK, Yu.D.; ZHIZHINA, R.G.; MAKSIMOVA, N.A.

Use of polyelectrolytes in the sugar industry. Sakh.prom. 33 no.10:24-29 O '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharnoy promyshlennosti. (Sugar manufacture) (Electrolytes)

KARTASHOV, A.K.; GOLOVNYAK, Yu.D.; MAKSIMOVA, N.A.

Investigating the returning of an overcarbonated first saturation juice for defecation under factory conditions. Trudy TSIMS no.7:19-24 '60. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Laboratoriya ochistki sokov i fil'tratsii TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sakharnoy promyshlennosti. (Sugar manufacture)

KARTASHOV, A.K.; GOLOVNYAK, Yu.D.; ZHIZHINA, R.G.; MAKSIMOVA, N.A.

Testing the method of multistage defecation-saturation. Trudy TSINS no.7:50-60 '60. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Laboratoriya ochistki sokov i fil'tratsii TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sakharnoy promyshlennosti. (Sugar manufacture)

KARTASHOV, A.K.; GOLOVNYAK, Yu.D.; ZHIZHINA, R.G.; MAKSIMOVA, N.A.

Effect of the reaction of water used for diffusion on the operation of the juice-purification plant. Sakh.prom. 34 no.1: 9-11 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharnoy promyshlennosti.
(Sugar manufacture)

KARTASHOV, A.K.; GOLOVNYAK, Yu.D.

Retention time of the second carbonation. Sakh.prom. 34 no.3:9-10 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharnoy promyshlennosti. (Sugar manufacture)

KHONIG, P.[Honig, Pieter], red.; GOLOVNYAK, Yu.D., inzh.[translator]; MAKSIMOVA, N.A., inzh. [translator]; ZHIZHINA, R.G., inzh. [translator]; Prinimali uchastiye: TROYNO, V.P. [translator]; GOROKH, V.N.[translator]; BENIN, G.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; VOYKOVA, A.A., red.; KISINA, Ye.I., tekhn. red.

[Principles of sugar technology]Printsipy tekhnologii sakhara. Pod red. G.S.Benina. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1961. 615 p. (MIRA 15:12)
Translated from the English.
(Sugar manufacture)

KARTASHOV, A.K.; GOLOVNYAK, Yu.D.; ZHIZHINA, R.G.; MARSIMOVA, N.A.

Using polyacrylamide in the sugar industry. Sakh. prom. 35 no.11: 17-23 N '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharnoy promyshlennosti.
(Acrylamide) (Sugar manufacture)

GOLOVNYAK, Yu.D. [Holovniak, IU.D.]; NEVEDROV, V.I. [Nev'odrov, V.I.]; TERESHIN, B.M.

Dry method of kieselguhr production and its use in the food industry. Khar.prom. no.3:83-87 Jl-S '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Diatomaceous earth)
(Food industry—Equipment and supplies)

KARTASHOV, A. K.; GOLOVNYAK, Yu. D.

Improving the sedimentation characteristics of the first saturation juices by the addition of diffusion and initial beet juices. Sakh. prom. 36 no.10:14-19 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharnoy promyshlennosti.

(Sugar manufacture)

GOLOVNYAN, Yu.D.; TERESHIN, B.N.

Perlite as auxiliary agent for filtration. Sakh.prom. 36 no.11:37-39 N '62. (MIRA 17:2)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharnoy promyshlennosti.

SHAKIN, A.N.; GOLOVNYAK, Yu.B.

International Conference on the Chemistry and Technology of Sugar Manufacture. Sakh. prom. 36 no.12:50-55 D '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharnoy promyshlennosti.
(Sugar manufacture—Congresses)

GOLOVNYAK, Yu.D.; SILIN, P.M.

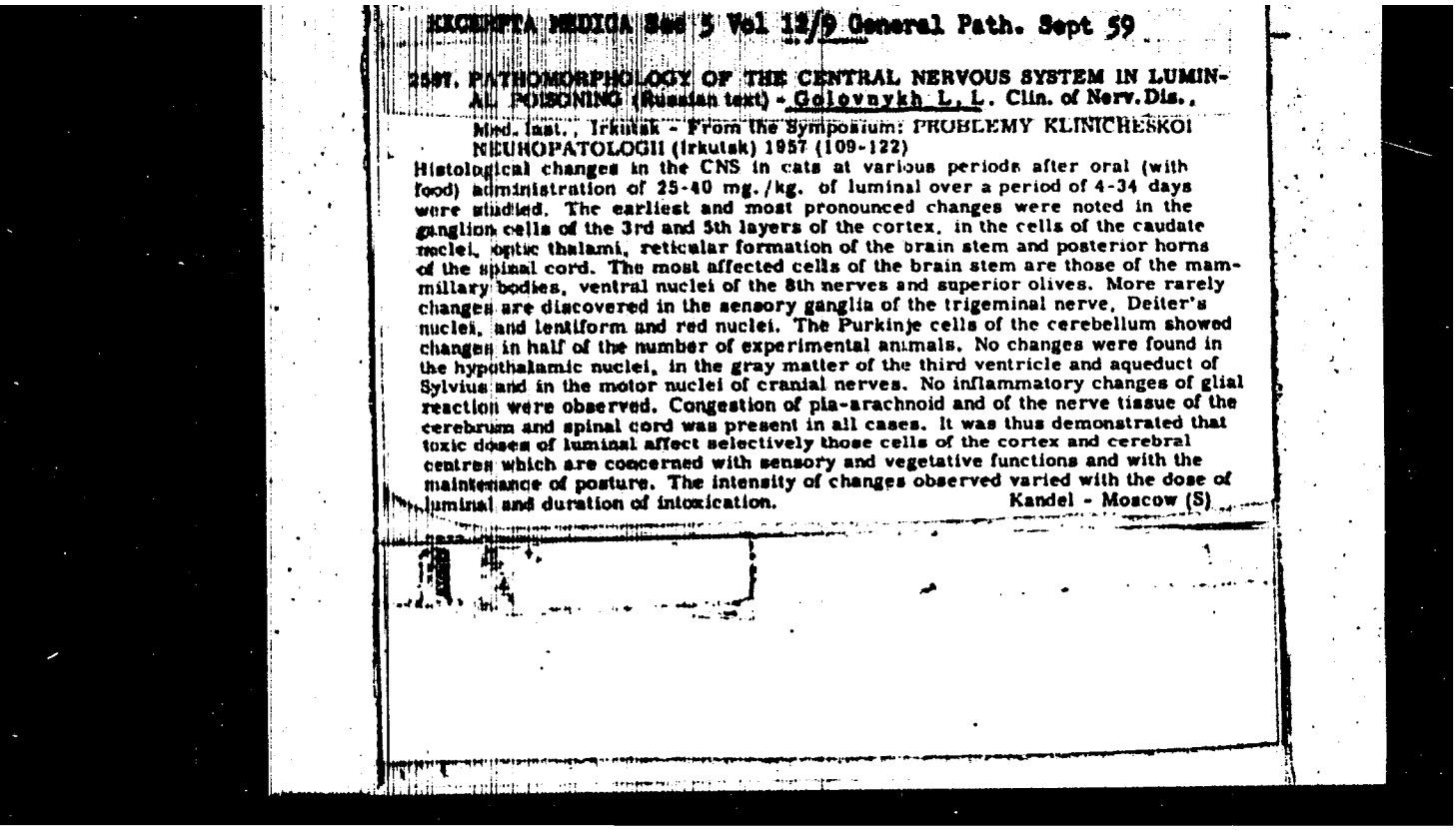
Twelfth International Congress on Sugar organized by the International Commission of Sugar Technology. Sakh. prom. 37 no.10:59-63 O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharnoy promyshlennosti (for Golovnyak). 2. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti (for Silin).

GOLOVNIKH, F.I.

"Present state and prospective development of agricultural production in the southwestern part of the Yakut A.S.S.R."

p. 37 Trudy Akad. Nauk SSSR, Yakutsk Filial, No. 1, 1956.



EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 5 Vol 12/9 General Path. Sept 59

2591. PATHOMORPHOLOGY OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM IN LUMINAL POISONING (Russian text) - Golovnykh L. I. Clin. of Nerv. Dis., Med. Inst., Irkutsk - From the Symposium: PROBLEMY KLINICHESKOI NEUROPATOLOGII (Irkutsk) 1957 (109-122)

Histological changes in the CNS in cats at various periods after oral (with food) administration of 25-40 mg./kg. of luminal over a period of 4-34 days were studied. The earliest and most pronounced changes were noted in the ganglion cells of the 3rd and 5th layers of the cortex, in the cells of the caudate nuclei, optic thalami, reticular formation of the brain stem and posterior horns of the spinal cord. The most affected cells of the brain stem are those of the mammillary bodies, ventral nuclei of the 8th nerves and superior olives. More rarely changes are discovered in the sensory ganglia of the trigeminal nerve, Deiter's nuclei, and lentiform and red nuclei. The Purkinje cells of the cerebellum showed changes in half of the number of experimental animals. No changes were found in the hypothalamic nuclei, in the gray matter of the third ventricle and aqueduct of Sylvius and in the motor nuclei of cranial nerves. No inflammatory changes of glial reaction were observed. Congestion of pia-arachnoid and of the nerve tissue of the cerebrum and spinal cord was present in all cases. It was thus demonstrated that toxic doses of luminal affect selectively those cells of the cortex and cerebral centres which are concerned with sensory and vegetative functions and with the maintenance of posture. The intensity of changes observed varied with the dose of luminal and duration of intoxication. Kandel - Moscow (S)

GOLOVNYKH, L. L., Cand Med Sci, "Pathohistological variations in the central nervous system and in the internal organs under experimental intoxication with luminal." Irkutsk, 1960. (Irkutsk State Med Inst). (KL, 3-61, 231).

KIRKINSKAYA, T.A., kand.med.nauk; GOLOVNYKH, L.L., kand.med.nauk

Disability following injuries incurred in Irkutsk, Bratsk District, and Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. Vop. travm. i ortop. no.13: 72-75 '63. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Irkutskiy gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut travmatologii i ortopedii.

GOLOVNYKH, V.M.

Attachment for mowing and harvesting machines for use in the mowing of green peas. Kons. i ov. prom. 14 no.4:27-28 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1.Moskovskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo instituta rasteniyevodstva.
(Peas) (Harvesting machinery)

GOLOVNYKH, V.V.

Operation of pea-threshing stations of the canning combine in Krymsk. Kons. i ov. prom. 14 no.5:40-41 My '59.
(MIRA 12:6)

1.Moskovskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo instituta rasteniyevodstva.
(Krasnodar Territory)

GOLOVNYK, Yu. D.; MARTASHOV, A. K.; KUKILENKO, O. D.

Improving the separation of the solid phase in sugar manufacture suspensions by means of high-molecular flocculents. Izv. vys. uchab. zav.; pishch. tekh. no.5:78-83 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharnoy promyshlennosti i Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti.

(Sugar manufacture) (Flocculation)

Golovshchikova, I.N.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/[illegible]

Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy.

Materialy po toksikologii radioaktivnykh veshchestv, vyp. 2: [illegible] kobal't, natriy, fosfor, zoloto (Material on the [illegible] of [illegible] Substances. No. 2: Radioactive Cobalt, Sodium, [illegible]) Moscow, Medgiz, 1960. 169 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,000 [illegible]

Eds. (Title page): A. A. Letavet, Member, [illegible] Professor, and [illegible], Doctor of Biology, [illegible] book): P. I. Zakutinskiy; Tech. Ed.: [illegible]

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for [illegible] and radiation hygiene, doctors in public health [illegible] control stations, and physicians and others [illegible] tion of permissible limits of radioactive [illegible]

COVERAGE: This collection of articles contains material from [illegible] tion in connection with research on the influence of [illegible] on organism and on the aftereffects of [illegible] this salts of radioactive sodium and insoluble [illegible] phosphorus and gold. Data on the [illegible] and [illegible] lations of the tissue damage in an organism for [illegible] injections are given. Individual articles treat the effect of radioactive cobalt on the hematopoietic system, albumin and carbohydrate exchange, changes in the cardiovascular system, pathomorphological [illegible] in organs, and stimulation of the process of elimination of radioactive isotopes from organisms. Permissible limits of radioactive cobalt concentration in water, based on exhaustive experiments, are presented. The differences between the effects of soluble and insoluble compounds containing radioactive isotopes (sodium, phosphorus and gold), and the formation of neoplasms in the lungs after intratracheal injections of insoluble compounds of phosphorus and gold are established. The amount of tissue damage causing blastomatic growth is determined. References accompany all articles but the first.

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Golovskaya G.V.

14(5) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1944

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut gornogo dela

Nauchnyye problemy vskrytiya i razrabotki mestorozhdeniy poleznykh iskopayemykh (Scientific Problems in Developing and Exploiting Mineral Deposits) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 333 p. 3,000 copies printed. Errata slip inserted.

Resp. Ed.: N.V. Mel'nikov, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: Ya.P. Vasil'yev; Tech. Ed.: P.S. Kashina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for coal and ore mining engineers.

COVERAGE: The collection of articles reports on the results of scientific studies conducted by members of the Institute of Mining Industries of the AN SSSR on problems of developing and exploiting coal and ore deposits. The book is divided into two parts. Part I discusses the development and exploitation of coal deposits, the trends in developing underground and surface exploitation methods, the scientific bases and principles applied in selecting exploitation methods for different natural conditions, the determination of the basic elements in the use of modern mechanized equipments in underground development, and the preparation and exploitation of coal. Part II is devoted to problems in the development and exploitation of ore deposits, the draining and mining methods used in underground exploitation of deposits in the area of the KMA (Kursk Magnetic Anomaly), the open pit mining method used in exploiting the rich KMA ores, the determination of size of ore, and further ore dressing. The book is dedicated to Academician Lev Dmitriyevich Shevyakov, mining engineer. The articles are accompanied by diagrams, tables, and bibliographic references.

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PEVNEV, N.I.; GOLOVSKIKH, B.A.; MOSKVIN, P.P., inzhener, retsenzent; LUNEV, A.A., inzhener, redaktor; POPOVA, S.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; TIKHONOV, A.Ya., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Practices of founding aluminum alloys under pressure] Praktika lit'ia aliuminievykh splavov pod davleniem. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhnicheskoe izdatel'stvo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1956. 111 p. (Aluminum founding) (MLRA 9:6)

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(STOMACH--SECRETIONS) (STOMACH--BLOOD SUPPLY)
(REFLEXES)

GOLOVSKIY, A.D.; KURTSIN, I.T.; FADEYEVA, A.A.

Secretory and vascular reactions of the stomach under normal and pathological conditions. Trudy Inst. fiziol. 9:42-49 '60.
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Laboratoriya kortiko-visteeral'noy patologii i Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii im.S.M.Kirova. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey i nachal'nik kafedry - I.T.Kurtsin.
(STOMACH--SECRETIONS) (NERVOUS SYSTEM--DISEASES)
(STOMACH--BLOOD SUPPLY)

GOLOVSKIY, Ye. V.

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Decortication of the lung in treatment of tuberculous empyema [with summary in English]. Vest.khir. 80 no.3:36-42 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo instituta tuberkuleza (dir. - A.S.Manolat) Adres avtorov: Kiyev -38, Klinicheskaya ul., d.4, Tuberkuleznyy institut, 2-ye khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye.

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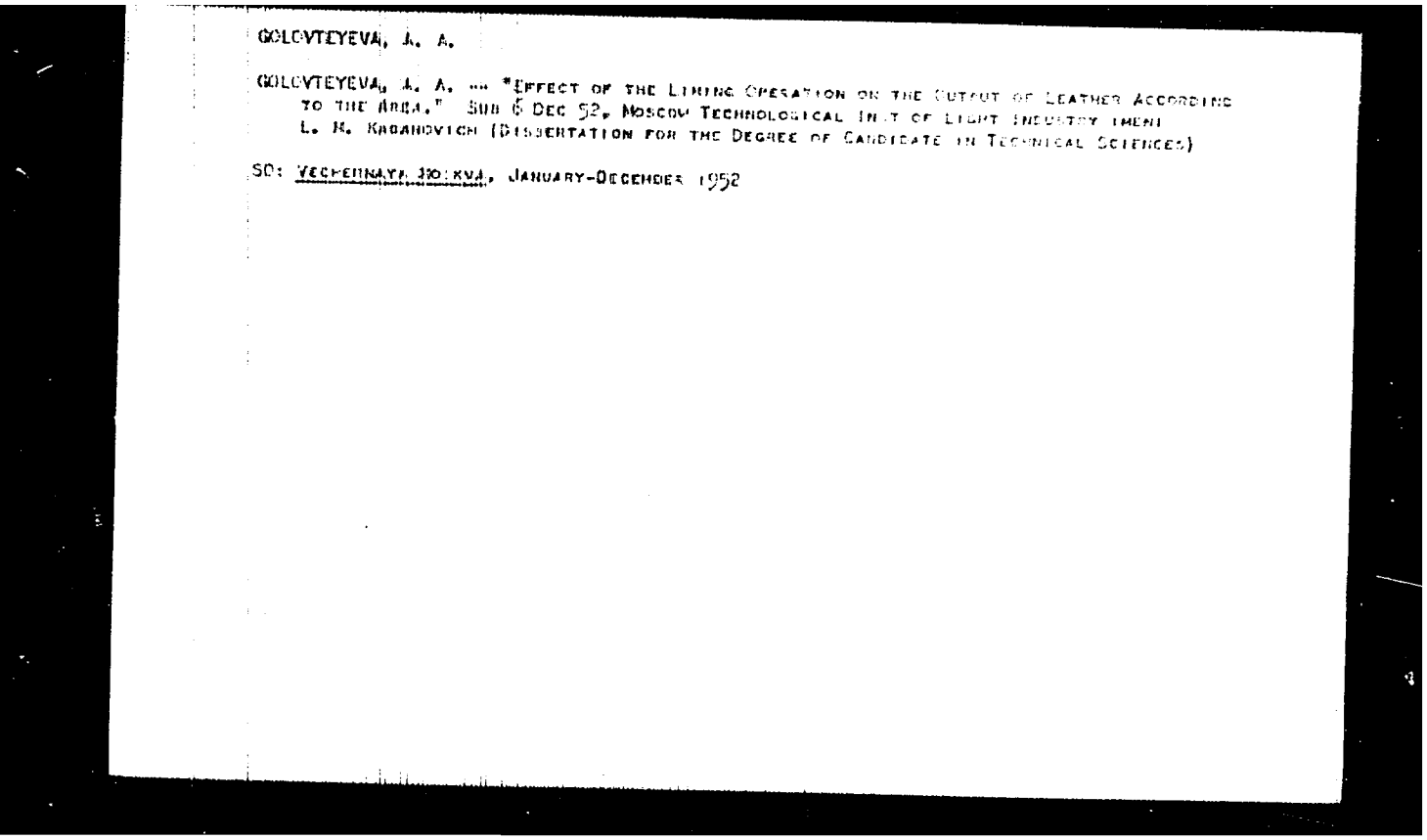

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